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Aliamanu Military Reservation, Hawaii Consumer Confidence Report 2002



In 1996, the U.S. Congress and the President amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. One of the provisions that they added to the law was a requirement that all community water systems, **nationwide**, provide to their customers an **annual** Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs are designed to educate the public on where their water comes from, where potential problems can come from, and what is being done to ensure that their water is safe to drink. The US Army Garrison, Hawaii is

providing this report as a service to the community in conjunction with this requirement.

How does the CCR work?

An essential part of the CCR is the table showing the highest level of each detected substance (see inside). There are three columns on the table which should be given special attention: the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), the level detected, and whether a violation occurred. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set MCLs for a number of substances, which may be found in drinking water. There are no known health effects if substances are found below these MCLs. All of the substances listed in the table are below the MCLs set by EPA. The US Army Garrison, Hawaii continues to provide some of the cleanest and safest drinking water available in Hawaii!

Where does your water come from?

Drinking water for Aliamanu Military Reservation is supplied by the Pearl Harbor Water System. The drinking water is obtained from three groundwater sources: Waiawa Shaft, Red Hill Tunnel, and Halawa Shaft.

The groundwater filters naturally as it travels from the surface to an aquifer located below the ground. Once the water is pumped back up from the aquifer, it is chlorinated and fluoridated. Both additives are required under Army Standards. Chlorine is used as a

disinfectant and fluoride is used to promote strong teeth in children. The water is then piped into the distribution system.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Where Potential Ground Water Quality Problems Come From?

As water percolates through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. Substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity can also be introduced to ground water or through the distribution system. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Substances that may be mixed with ground water or may be introduced through the distribution system are:

Microbial organisms, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from cross connections, breaks in the water distribution system or biofilm development in the pipes. Potential problems are detected when total or fecal coliforms are found in the system during routine testing.

Inorganic compounds, such as salts and metals, are naturally-occurring or could result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, could be byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum distribution, and can also come from gas stations, and urban stormwater runoff.

Radionuclides are naturally occurring or could be the result of oil and gas production.

Note:
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Town Hall Meetings:

Please contact your local Mayor if you would like to include an informational briefing of your Consumer Confidence Report at an upcoming Town Hall Meeting.

Table Definitions:

MCL
Maximum Contaminant Level — The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal — The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Table Abbreviations:

ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter
pCi/l pico Curie per liter
nd not detected
na not applicable

Table Notes:

1. Fluoride is added to the water system to help promote healthy teeth in children.
2. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
3. The Information Collection Rule data were collected as part of a national research project to support the development of national drinking water standards.

Water Quality Table for Aliamanu Military Reservation

Data presented in this table includes the results of samples taken between January 1, 2002 and December 31, 2002 unless otherwise noted. Samples were collected and analyzed for 85 different chemicals. All test results were less than MCLs. Results of samples in the table below identify low levels of contaminants detected below EPA MCLs.

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection (multiple samples only)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Inorganic						
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	0.762	0.29 - 1.00	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrite as Nitrogen (ppm)	1	1	0.011	nd – 0.046	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	nd - 0.015	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	nd - 2	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride ¹ (ppm)	4	4	0.67	0.43 - 0.84	Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Synthetic Organics						
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	6	0	0.15	nd - 0.9	Discharge from chemical factories	NO
Unregulated ²						
Copper (ppm)	na	na	0.1	nd – 0.24	Erosion of natural deposits	
Dieldrin (ppb)	na	na	0.005	nd - 0.02	na	NO
Sodium (ppm)	na	na	65	28 - 110	Naturally-occurring	NO
Sulfate (ppm)	na	na	13	nd - 45	Naturally-occurring	NO
Information Collection Rule Contaminants ³						
Dibromoacetonitrile – 1998 (ppb)	na	na	0.4	nd - 0.8	na	NO
Chlorate – 1998 (ppb)	na	na	47	nd - 67	na	NO

Violations:

A violation occurs when the Level Detected exceeds the MCL. **No violations occurred in 2002 for Aliamanu Military Reservation.**

To request further information:

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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